

# Willamson Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY  
Vol. XVII.  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1836.  
No. 543.

## JUDGE WHITE—THE SPOILS PARTY.

It is but a short time since the far-ther of Tennessee was, in the estimation of the party, a man of unblemished character, of high intellectual attainments, and a statesman who would adorn any station in the Republic. Now, he is, they would have people believe, "an apostate" in principle, a weak old man, totally unworthy of public confidence.

Is it true he is "an apostate," and how, if he is not, are we to account for the bitter virulence with which the spoils mongers, with Mr. Ritchie at their head, assail "this purest of politicians," this Jeffersonian Republican?

The only subject upon which there is the appearance of inconsistency even in his public life, is the land bill. But any man of common honesty and common sense, will see that it was quite a different thing to vote against that measure when the public debt was unpaid, when the amount of the public revenue was unknown; and to vote against it after that debt was paid and when there was such an overflowing treasury as we have at present. Gen. Jackson's inconsistency is, that after recommending the measure as proper when the nation should be relieved of debt, he opposed his own recommendation.

Judge White came into Congress the advocate of a reduction of executive patronage. He is so now. The party who clamored so lustily for it before General Jackson's election, and when its distribution was in other hands, are now opposed to it. Who are the apostates, the party or Judge White? He came into Congress opposed to any attempt to influence the elections by the patronage of the federal government. He still continues opposed to it. The party clamored against Adams for removing a few printers, declared the purity of the press in danger, and saw in the President an embryo monarch. Now every printer in the United States opposed to the "heretofore" has been removed, and offices are bestowed with the manifest and scarcely concealed design of promoting his election. Who are apostates, the party or Judge White?

The Judge came into Congress opposed to proscribing men for the temperate and independent exercise of their privileges as citizens. He continues so still. The party act on the principle that partisan services are to be rewarded at the public expense, and that the offices created for the people's benefit are "spoils" to be divided out among their retainers. Whose is the apostasy, Judge White's or the party's?

Judge White came into the Senate of the United States in favor of an economical administration of the government; believing that simplicity in a Republic was far preferable to splendid extravagance. The party made like professions when asking power at the hands of the people. What has been their practice? They have doubled, and yet tripled the public expenditures in eight years. Who has stuck to principle, and who has apostasied here?

The Tennessee Senator came into Congress, opposed to internal improvements by the federal government, believing them unconstitutional, unjust in their operations, because partial; and dangerous to public morals because they introduced a system of log rolling into the legislation of the country. He has uniformly acted on his principles. How do the party stand? They have no principles on this subject. Some are for toll gates on the Cumberland road—some for internal improvements below ports of entry—some for national works; in fine each man fights pretty much on his own hook. Yet they are the Van Buren democratic party, "one and indivisible." Judge White was opposed to any Bank of the United States; he is now. On this subject too, the party are much in the same glorious state of bewilderment, notwithstanding all their clamor, as on the subject of internal improvements. They have no principle in common. Bank men and anti-Bank men, National Bank men and Executive Bank men, all are found in this same immaculate Jackson Van Buren Amos Kendall Isaac Hill Taney Democratic party.

Judge White in 1824 was opposed to a caucus, as unwarrantable dictation to the people, and a dangerous usurpation of popular rights. He still continues that opposition—How stands the case with the party; who were so much alarmed at the Congressional Caucus which nominated William H. Crawford for the Presidency? Do they still continue that opposition? No, they have taken up as their candidate, the President of that same Congressional Caucus, and by means of a caucus a thousand times more objectionable, composed of office holders and office hunters, without constituents, and without any very great pretensions

to character or wisdom, have sought to do what they so loudly condemned in 1824, and regarded as such a dangerous interference with the people's rights.—Who are the apostates, we repeat again, the party or the Judge?

Judge White has always been in favor of the domestic institutions of the south, and opposed to any interference with slave property by the general government.—He maintains with inflexible firmness his old opinions. What position does the party occupy in relation to this question? They profess the same attachment, the same abhorrence of Congressional interference as does the Judge. (We speak not of the northern portion of the party, many of whom are rank abolitionists) yet they have as their candidate a Missouri Restrictionist, and a district abolitionist, and for the Vice Presidency a practical amalgamator, whom the Louisville Journal charges (we hope not truly) with having married a black wife!! Such, fellow citizens, are the principles of Hugh Lawson White, and such the want of principle in that mongrel and prebald faction which has the effrontery to talk of other people's apostasy. They themselves, (and when we speak of the spoils party we mean the leaders) are apostates, unless indeed it be true, that men who have no principles cannot apostasie. If that be so, and not otherwise, they are consistent.

And why is it that Judge White, that "Jeffersonian republican" as old Mr. Armstrong of the Enquirer called him in 1831, is so obnoxious to the spoils mongers? Simply because he consented that his fellow citizens of the United States might, if they thought proper, run him for the Presidency. Simply because he would not submit to the President's dictation and that of the steam caucus, and aid them in electing the Grimaldian. For this contumacy, for this resistance to a daring encroachment and usurpation of the people's rights, this distinguished son of North Carolina, whose purity and virtue are without a stain, who has served his country in many and important stations with signal ability, is covered with defamation by the hired presses of the party, and especially by that \$82,000 pensionary, Francis P. Blair. Republican of North Carolina, are you prepared to aid in prostrating this man, who does honor to our state, whose principles are our principles, whose interests are our interests and for whom? For that man who has in every great emergency, and upon every great principle, been our bitter and deadly foe. Are you to be driven from your choice because the President wishes it? Are you willing to surrender your right of judging of men's qualifications for office to a caucus?

## ELECTORAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We see the attempt simultaneously made by the tory papers in this state, to create the impression, that if the whig electoral ticket is elected, the vote of North Carolina will be given for Harrison. There is but little doubt that this is a concerted movement, originating in that system of fraud and deception which the spoils mongers have so frequently practised. We meet their assertions with a flat contradiction. The persons nominated on the whig ticket were nominated by the friends of Judge White, and will cast their votes for him unless otherwise instructed by the people. The story about the declaration of Mr. Joseph Seawell Jones in New York may or may not be true. But if it is, it was the expression of his own wishes and opinions merely, for which the opponents of the spoils mongers in this state, are in no wise responsible.

How the whigs of this state would vote, if their choice was between Harrison and Van Buren, it is not difficult to tell. We believe they would vote for Gen. Harrison. For although there are objections in him, and in our estimation great objections, yet they are not to be compared to those against Van Buren. He has not been nominated by an irresponsible caucus nor dictated by the President, nor is he an advocate of that system of tactics, by which the people wherever it prevails are virtually enslaved to a few unprincipled and ambitious demagogues.

The Standard might spare its affected fears about the election of an "emancipationist." He who supports a Missouri Restrictionist and District Abolitionist for President, and a practical amalgamator for Vice President, need have no fears about Gen. Harrison's heterodoxy on that subject, if it were true. But General Harrison, opposed as he is to slavery in the abstract, is not for emancipation, unless with the consent of the slave holders, and believes that Congress is clothed with no such power, as the following extract from a speech delivered by him in Vincennes in Indiana a non-slaveholding state in May 1835, will show: "Neither the

states where slavery does not exist, nor the government of the United States can, without usurpation of power and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it, (slavery) without the consent of those immediately interested." In addition to this it will be recollected, that Gen. Harrison was in Congress from a non-slaveholding state too, when the Missouri question came up, and in stead of joining that fanatical crusade as did Martin Van Buren, from considerations looking to his personal advancement, he resisted it and voted with the south, for which he was beaten at the next election. Now we put it to all honorable men, if it does not require just such a man as the tory editor to support Martin Van Buren, the Missouri Restrictionist and District Abolitionist, and to pretend to feel any apprehensions on the score of slave property from a man of Gen. Harrison's opinions. We wish not to be misunderstood. We are among those who believe that slavery, as it exists in the southern states, is a blessing rather than a curse. We know that this opinion differs from that of many at the south, and when Gen. Harrison said he wished to see the day when the sun would not shine on an American slave, he expressed the wish of many who are utterly opposed to the fanatics. But that is as wide as the poles are asunder, from countenancing as has done Martin Van Buren, an interference with slave property by the federal government, "without the consent of those who are immediately interested."

The charge of being an alien and sedition law Federalist is brought against Gen. Harrison, and upon the authority of a speech of Mr. John Randolph. The following reply of Gen. Harrison at the time, puts that charge to rest:

"But he was seriously charged with the heinous offence of associating with federal gentlemen. He plead guilty—he respected the revolutionary services of President Adams, and had paid him that courtesy which was due him as a man and as chief magistrate. He also associated with such men as John Marshall and James A. Bayard—was the acknowledged foe of such guilt to throw him out of the pale of political salvation? On the other hand, he was on intimate terms with Mr. Gallatin, and with the whole Virginia delegation, among whom he had near kinsmen and dear friends. They were his principal associates in Philadelphia, in whose mess he had often met the gentleman who was now his accuser, and with whom he had spent some of the happiest hours of his life. It was true, as the Senator alleged, he had been appointed Governor of the North Western Territory by John Adams—so had he been by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He was not in Congress when the standing army was created, and the alien and sedition laws were passed, and if he had been he could not have voted for them, and would not if he could. It was not in his nature to be a violent or proscriptive partisan, but he had given a firm support to the republican administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe."

But if Gen. Harrison were a Federalist he was not one of that squad of Federalists, desirous of crippling the energies of the country. He was not leagued with any party as was that immaculate democratic candidate Martin Van Buren, in opposing James Madison. He was in the field bravely defending his country and repelling her foes.

That Gen. Harrison was a tariff man we admit is true. For that reason among others we decidedly prefer Judge White. But it is inconceivable how those who support Van Buren should expect to escape exciting the scorn and disgust of all honest men, when they urge this objection against Harrison. Is he, or the habit or the means of acquiring any more a tariff man than Mr. Van Buren or Dick Johnson, or did he vote for the imposition of any tariff which they or either of them voted against? The Standard knows he did not, and we know not terms strong enough to characterize as it merits its share of hypocrisy.

It may be a matter of surprise to the tory editor, that we should vindicate Gen. Harrison from its base calumny. We are not surprised at it: A party which belongs to a party which enforces the most rigid discipline, and which requires all its adherents to put down as autocrats, all who stand in its way, cannot conceive that others who do not thus enslaved themselves, should justice to an adversary, though that adversary is a war worn veteran.

If the Standard really wished to prevent the election of an "old tariff man," and of one free from all odium of suspicion of abolitionism, why, unite in the party with which it is allied, and in the support of Judge White. He has never been charged nor suspected of being an odious tariff man, or an emancipation-

ist, "a Federalist," or "a Bank man." Is it not clear as a sunbeam, that the object of the tory and spoils editor is deception, fraud and imposture upon the people? And is it not equally clear that his charges against Gen. Harrison, even if they were true, apply with greater force to Martin Van Buren?

This movement of the spoils party, in striving to create the impression that the whig electors will vote for Harrison, makes it our duty again to warn the public against false charges and reports started on the eve of the election. Desperate and unscrupulous as we know some of the leaders of the party to be, we should not be surprised if they propagated a report that Judge White was withdrawn. His friends are determined to stick to him to the last, to give him as many votes as possible, and leave the consequences to God.

From the National Intelligencer.

## MR. SENATOR EWING, OF OHIO.

We copy with pleasure from an Ohio paper the subjoined letter from Thomas Ewing, honorable by courtesy, but twice honorable by nature, if we had no other evidence than this letter to prove it. We know no better illustration of the combined manliness, energy and intellectual vigour of the Great West, than is embodied in the person and mind of the writer of this letter; and, after reading it, we can conscientiously say that we believe no man ever better understood himself than Mr. Ewing does. He stands in the first rank of what the miserable demagogues of the day call "the aristocracy" of the country; that is to say, he is a true whig, and a friend to the Constitution and Laws of his country. Nat. Int.

Lancaster, October 31, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I received your favor of the 27th ult. inviting me, in behalf of the working men of Cincinnati, to attend and address a meeting to be held in them on the 8th instant.

I would accept the invitation with pleasure if my other engagements would permit it, but unfortunately they do not. I must, therefore, deny myself the gratification which I should feel in meeting with so many of my fellow citizens, and joining with them in the discussion of subjects important to the welfare of our state, and to the pure republican institutions of our country. I should be the more gratified to be with them, as I am assured they are, what they profess to be, real working men—a union of the hard handed and sound brained yeomen and mechanics of our country; men, on whose intelligence, integrity and patriotism, our republican Constitution must rest as the surest and strongest pillar which sustains and supports it.

You have been kind enough, in the letter which you wrote in their behalf, to speak in terms of gratefulness to my feelings of the taunts and sneers which have been cast out against me for having once been a working man, and having labored with my own hands for my support and advancement. Many false things have been said of me, but this is not one of them. This is true. I admit the charge to the full extent. And if the working man is unworthy to rise to the elevated station in our Republic, then I am unworthy. If wealthy parentage, tender nurture and youth spent in ease, in indulgence of luxury, be essential to qualify a man for office in a Republic, then am I qualified, for I have had none of the advantages. My father was poor, and a life of hardship and privation. When young he was a subaltern officer in the Revolution, and shared the fortune of many of the ardent youth of that day. He devoted himself to the same glorious cause. At the close of the war he was cast upon the world without proper preparation, or the habit or the means of acquiring a home in the frontier settlements, in the then "Far West," where I was born, in a very humble shed, and reared, not, surely, in the lap of luxury. With my mental and physical powers as my only inheritance, I was brought up a working man, or, rather, a working boy—among the People, and truly one of them—and I have no regret that my lot was so cast. I have seen, and known, and felt, how much of manly sense, shrewdness of observation, sterling worth, and generous feeling, are concealed beneath the rough exterior of the plain working men of our country. I know them well, for I have been an inmate of their homes, a guest at their tables, and one amid the social circle around their firesides; and I look back to those scenes, not only with pleasure, but with pride.

I am proud to feel that I carry with me something of the true character and spirit of the American working man. I was early imbued with that spirit—I imbibed it in infancy—I grew up with it to manhood, and I trust I shall retain it to the latest period of my life. And if so

these characteristics, which I claim with them as our common heritage—if to their sound good sense, just moral feeling, patriotic devotion and firmness in the support of the right, I have been able to add that knowledge which is the fruit of long and laborious study—that faculty for business which springs from habit—something of literary taste, and a talent for public speaking, which enables me to bring the powers of my mind and my stores of knowledge into use, then I claim that, even without the advantage of high birth or early fortune, I am fit to stand forth in the presence of the nation as the true representative of the people of my state.

In the elevated station to which their partiality has called me, I have still been a working man. I have not wasted my time in idleness, nor my energies in the haunts of dissipation; but have devoted myself fully and entirely to my official duties—the service of my State and the Union. I am now assailed with a virulence heretofore unknown in the annals of our political warfare: those who have fixed their eyes on the revenues of the General Post Office, the Public Treasury, and the Public Lands, and marked them as their plunder and their spoils, now rage with fury against me. I am not surprised at it. I stand in their path, and they have been so long kept back from the tempting bait that they are now hungry and fierce for their prey. If I had been dull and inefficient—if I had slept upon my post—or, especially, if I had connived at the villainy which I saw practiced, I might have been permitted to pass without reproach, and probably received as a favorite by those who now assail me.

But I did not, for my very nature forbade it—I did not calculate chances, or weigh the advantage which one course of conduct would bring, or the danger to which another would expose me. A sentinel on the watch-tower, I had no choice but to give warning of danger when I saw it approaching. Placed in the breach, I must defend my post, until the people could rally and come to my rescue. And whether I now be sustained by their cheering voices, or be borne down by the multitude, and the malice of my enemies, I regret nothing of my course, and shall never wish that I had changed it. One of its consequences only I look to with anxiety and pain—it is, that many good men, all deceived by the base falsehoods which have for years been invented and circulated against me, withhold from me that approbation to which I feel I am entitled at their hands, and which I know they would extend to me, if they could be undeceived as to my political course.

Be kind enough to communicate my sentiments to the meeting, and believe me, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
T. EWING.

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

We should infer from the annexed articles which appeared contemporaneously in two intelligent journals, several hundred miles from each other, that some mischief is meditated by the Spoils party in regard to the surplus revenue; some scheme for preventing the execution of the law for distributing that surplus amongst the States.

From the New York Express, Oct. 17.

The Surplus Revenue.—There is no doubt now that the Van Buren men intend to make a set to the next session of Congress upon the surplus revenue, and to do away with the distribution if they can, notwithstanding General Jackson approved the law. Ay, it is even said on good authority, that General Jackson himself will recommend the repeal! This is a question, therefore, which should enter largely into the ensuing elections. The Van Buren party look upon the surplus revenue as spoils, which they have a right to dispose of; and if they are successful in the elections, they will undoubtedly, in the language of Governor Marcy, consider them as the spoils of victory. But however indifferent the country may be to their creed, which pronounces officers the spoils of victory, we question very much whether the people are as yet prepared to sanction the claim, that the United States Treasury is the spoil of victory.

No party in this country pretends to say that it is proper to raise money just to create a surplus revenue to distribute among the people; but we did think when General Jackson approved the late law, that all parties agreed that it was proper to distribute among the people what surplus might happen to be in the Treasury. We knew very well it was said when the law was passing that Mr. Van Buren remarked, "we are in a bad box;" but we did not believe that even he would attempt to organize his party against a law, which passed so unanimously, and which



received the ready assent of the President. This party, however, Mr. Van Buren is organizing, and for this purpose, and, therefore, we say it is a subject which should enter largely into the ensuing elections. Candidates for office should be questioned and cross-questioned strictly on this point.

The policy of Mr. Van Buren is clear. He wishes to keep this money in the pet banks so that he and his friends may use it to sway the moneyed men and the state banks of the country. Out of the bank, in the hands of the people, he can not exercise this great moneyed power of forty or fifty millions of dollars, to act upon elections, and the men who influence elections. The Whig party contend that when there is a surplus, this surplus should be divided among the States, and upon this question let us make an issue at the polls. The sum and substance of the question is this. Here are forty or fifty millions of dollars. This money belongs to the people. Shall Mr. Van Buren have it for electioneering purposes, or shall the people have it for common schools, internal improvements, and the like?

From the Fredericksburg Arena, Oct. 17.

We have had an undefined suspicion that the President would, in some way or other, render the deposit bill nugatory. We have not been enabled to see in what legal and constitutional way the provisions of the bill could be set aside, but this has not weakened our fears, that a solemn act of Congress, signed by the President, and the measure hereof recommended by him, will be by Executive interference rendered a dead letter. The last report is, that in the annual message, Congress is to be earnestly invoked to repeal the act, and that party tactics are to be enforced in order to carry the repeal. In the mean time the receiving officers of the Government have received their cue, and all means are to be used to lessen the amount on hand on the 1st of January next. A correspondent, deeply interested in the measure, writes us that the land office in Michigan has been closed for some time, and will probably not be opened till the 1st of January. The amount of sales had been so great as already to swell the salaries of the register and receiver to the maximum allowed by law, and these worthies wishing to save themselves what is now to them unprofitable labor, and having a desire also to please the powers at Washington by throwing the next receipts into the coming year, will probably keep the office closed all the 1st of January, to the great inconvenience and loss of many individuals.

The late Treasury Circular, directing Bache to be paid for Land at the several Offices in the West, was professedly sent out to break up the career of speculators and pirates. How beautifully it accomplishes its pretended object, let the annexed evidence show:

"We copy the following from the 'Michigan Lake,' and we ask for it the attention of the supporters of a government of brokers. We ask the farmers, who labor for their money, whether they are willing to aid in paying officers a high salary and pay them an enormous brokerage besides. *Wheeling Times.*

I, Cyrus Darling, of the town of Perryburg, Wood county, Ohio, being duly sworn, do depose and affirm to the following, to wit: That some time in July last, I was at Lima for the purpose of buying land, and finding that the money which I had with me was not Land Office money, I was referred to a small exchange office, which was close by the Land Office, where my money was exchanged, and for which I paid five dollars on the hundred. And farther, that after getting my money exchanged, I found that the land selected by me had been entered by another man, and while looking for and selecting another piece of land to enter, the Land Office was closed. I then left the district and went to Fort Wayne, and there I had to pay 7 per cent. to get the same money exchanged at another Land Office Exchange, making in all 12 per cent. One man, while I was present paid 8 per cent. for an exchange of \$400, and a few minutes after finding his land taken, begged for his money to be re-exchanged, which was refused him. His loss was thus \$32 dollars, without being benefited one farthing. The individual was to appearance, a hard working, poor young man.

CYRUS DARLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 3d day of October, 1836.

E. HUNTINGTON, J. P.

From the National Republican.

**TREASURY PHYSIC.**

Information from all parts of the West confirm the fears which we at first entertained of injury to the Western interests by the promulgation of the Treasury order. Being a party measure, which it is indubitably, it operates like an early frost, for all the hopes of the cabinet are becoming nipped. The declared object of the Treasury order was to check fraud and speculation in the public lands by capitalists. But the real design was to reduce the amount to be disgorged next January by the pet Banks. The seven millions of stock in the old U. S. Bank has not yet been sold for the same reason, and the depreciation which it has already undergone amounts to more than \$700,

000, which might have been saved to the country, if the stock had been disposed of when at the highest point. But Mr. Van Buren does not intend its sale before January next, for then it would pass to the surplus and accrue to the people.—The kitchen know their master's will and hold the distribution bill in proper abhorrence. Its passage they yielded to as to a necessary evil—a douceur to quiet the alarm which began to manifest itself among the upright of their own party. But when Congress meets, it will be one of the earliest objects of attack; and if its repeal does not come recommended in the message of the President we shall be disappointed. The Treasury order was issued without deliberation, and in gratification of the revengeful spirit which was roused by suddenly finding the veto impotent in consequence of the majority in favor of the bill.

The kitchen cabinet with Mr. Van Buren at its head, at first stood aghast at finding only six in the Senate and forty in the House with the "spoils" gentry, but recovering and looking about for some point to strike at, in a paroxysm of rapid spite and despair, issued the Treasury order, thus inflicting, like the wounded snake, a mortal wound upon themselves and their own party. We can hardly credit what we doubt not is true—that the Misslets was privy and assenting to that suicidal blow. The measure has nothing in it of statesmanlike foresight, nothing plausible could be inferred from its nature and probable mode of operating, to make it a stroke of policy; for no sooner did it appear among us than it was at once, almost without a moment's reflection, pronounced upon as injurious in its tendency both to individuals and the party.

If the Misslets is the great Statesman he is vaunted, why did not reflection furnish him with the inferences which were here intuitive. The mission of the President was an oversight of the same kind. History will expose in ridicule the manifest weakness and blindness to the future, the misconception of the character of his own countrymen, and of Tennessee particularly, which these two errors have betrayed. There is no solid ground on which a statesman can stand but political foresight. If we have not the telegraphic faculty of bringing distant future events near, and of contemplating them in their most probable bearing and action, subject to the disturbing causes of changed political opinion, which time and partial and moral causes necessarily open, the wise will deny him that honorable title in the political temple Mr. Van Buren has lost, by these two grand passes at the Presidential chair—to wit: the treasury order, and dispatching Gen. Jackson to Tennessee to electioneer for him, all pretensions to the character of great statesman. The very boys hoot at both steps, while the followers of the party wall and gnash their teeth with an impotent vexation—the only resource left to those whose *Ultima* rule of political virtue consists in triple obedience to its high commands.

**VAN BUREN ECONOMY.**

The chief great cause of President Adams' unpopularity was the prodigality of his Administration. It expended nearly \$13,000,000 more on an average. Retrenchment and Reform was needed—and Retrenchment and Reform was the watchword. On its only wave Gen. Jackson rode into the Presidential Chair. The "Old Roman" had ever been seriously and honestly for "reducing the expenditures of the General Government," but malignant forces have prevailed and defeated his wishes. Hitherto under his Administration, Mr. Van Buren has managed to save the expenses of the Government at the rate of \$22,000,000 annually; and Mr. Van Buren being the "all and end of the party," and having for the first time a majority in both Houses of Congress in his favor, the appropriations for 1836, including the unexpended balance of last year, amount to the very neat sum of thirty-eight millions seven hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars! Van Buren, enemy with a vengeance! Here are the items:

Civil and Diplomatic List	\$3,750
Miscellaneous subjects	4,332
Revolutionary and other Pensions	455
Expenses of Indian Department	1,873
Pay of the Army	4,010,435
Pay of the Navy	6,275,411
For erecting and repairing Fortifications	2,865,592
Support of Military Academy	131,663
Pay of Volunteers and Dragoons	300,000
Delaware Breakwater and Improvement of Harbors	1,107,630
Indian Treaties and Annuities	6,238,000
Protection of Western Frontier	100,000
Suppression of Indian hostilities	5,020,000
Unexpended of former appropriations	2,233,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,733,144</b>

Look to it, people of the South!—The Concord Freeman, Vermont Free Press, and other Abolition papers at the North, are showing off, in parallel columns, the opinions of Mr. Van Buren, of General Harrison and of Judge White, on the subject of slavery, to demonstrate, that "as abolitionists," they are bound to support Van Buren! And the "Pennsylvania," Mr. Van Buren's acknowledged organ, earnestly calls on the Quakers, a numerous and influential sect, as we are all aware, in Pennsylvania, to support Van, "because he is favorable to the

abolition of slavery, and Harrison and White are not." That these arguments have exerted a wide spread influence at the North, cannot be doubted. How shall they operate in the South? Shall he who is supported north of the Potomac as an abolitionist, receive the suffrages of southern slaveholders? If he does, they will merit the fate that awaits them—the fate of every people, who, holding the means of self-defence in their own hands, have, with an ill-judged confidence, voluntarily surrendered their weapons into the hands of their enemies.

*Lynchburg Virginian.*

**FREEMEN, STAND FIRM!**

The whole country is literally overrun with letters, circulars, pamphlets, and Extras, issued from the office of the Raleigh Standard, and from the leaders of the Van Buren party in Raleigh, calculated to mislead the public mind, and intended to bear upon the Presidential Election which is just at hand. Seeing that unless they can by some means or other, bring about a powerful re-action among the people, that Mr. Van Buren's cake is due in North Carolina, the party are making a desperate effort—falsehood and trickery are used freely; when they cannot assail Judge White at one point they turn to something else—and we warn the people to be on their guard—every one who receives one of those poisonous publications should immediately commit it to the flames, as they would an abolition pamphlet or paper—it is equally as false and dangerous.

*Western Carolinian.*

**Hocker rewarded.**—Hocker, the deputy sheriff of Lincoln county, who withheld his county poll books at the election between Messrs. Moore and Leitcher, in 1833; by which infamous conduct Moore obtained the certificate of election, although Leitcher got a majority of votes, (and which offence the Kentucky Legislature passed a law to make hereafter felony and subject the culprit to confinement in the Penitentiary,) this Hocker has been appointed postmaster at Stanford, Kentucky.

*Kentucky paper.*

**Proper Presentment.**—The Grand Jury of Allegany County Maryland, of whom eleven were Jackson Van Buren men and nine Whigs, have presented the recalcitrant Destructive Electors who have attempted to overthrow the Government of that State. The presentment declares their conduct to be "without excuse or palliation, and subversive of the government."

**MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.**

On Monday last William Zimmerman of this place, a lad of about fifteen years of age, in company with his brother, had gone out on the suburbs of the town, for the purpose of gathering Chesnuts, and climbed a few feet only from the ground, when he fell, ran a snag in his body, lingered until Friday morning, and died.

*Lincolnton Transcript.*

Mr. William S. Simonton, of this county, was found dead on the 20th inst. at his residence at the Catawba Springs, with his throat cut—on 21st a Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of suicide brought in. It appears that he had first attempted to accomplish his end with a pistol, but missing his aim, he resorted to the means above stated.

*Ibid.*

**Akanas—Expunging.**—The collar men in the Arkansas Legislature are in a great hurry to show their loyalty to Benton, Kendall, & Co. Resolutions have been introduced into that body instructing their newly elected Senators to vote for Benton's *defunct* Expunging Resolutions, but the dose is too much even for the Van Buren presses of that State; as several of them condemn the project.

We understand that Gen. Gaines has been recalled from the immediate and personal command of the troops on our Southwestern or Texian frontier; and that those delicate and important duties have been entrusted to Brevet Brigadier General Arbutuckle. This is preparatory, we presume, to the investigation before the Court of Inquiry to be held at Frederick, in which General Gaines is interested.

Generals Gaines and Scott still continue in command of their respective departments.

*Army Chronicle.*

The Georgia Courier, a smart sort of a Buren paper, says, "suppose either of Harrison or White are chosen, of what complexion will their Cabinet be?"—*Ans.*—White.

So question for question is fair play. Pray your Abolition candidate for President, with your amalgamating ditty for the chosen of what complexion will Cabinets be? *Answer.*—

*Mix.*—The collar papers will make it appear that Missouri is your Van Buren. No western President—only Illinois itself, on the other hand, will vote for any other than a western man. This will be the final Van Buren having declared his intention of dividing the Surplus Revenue among the States, fixes his flint in a State sustaining that just distribution.

rod Williams appeared two months ago, he would have been in a very meagre minority in all directions. *N. Y. Star.*

It appears that under its present Government France is running a rapid career of prosperity, and that while the material comforts of the people are increased, their progress in instruction is equally striking.

New Orleans, Oct. 10.

**The Texian Schooner Terrible.**—This vessel is now lying in our port under seizure from the District Court of the U. States. We are informed that the grounds on which she has been seized are, that she was proceeding to sea without any proper authorization, and with the avowed intention expressed by her commander A. A. Randolph, of capturing the Sardinian vessel Picola Mexicana; that she had without the requisite proceedings changed her commander and her name; that she brought a slave into the country contrary to law; and that she was manned, armed and equipped within the United States with the express intention of committing hostilities against the Mexican states. We are informed, that the evidence in support of these grounds of seizure is strong; and that in all probability the vessel will be condemned as forfeited. At least we have no doubt that every proper exertion on the part of the officers of our government will be used to enforce the law.—It is important that they should be successful, for our commerce with Mexico bids fair to be entirely lost, if some of feeble measures are not taken to ensure respect to the American flag, and the inviolability of the rights of neutral nations trading with this and other ports of the Union.

*Times.*

**IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.**

New York, Oct. 25 2 o'clock P. V.

We are indebted to Capt. Townsend, of the ship Empress, arrived yesterday morning from Malaga, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, for the following interesting intelligence:

A despatch was received at Malaga on the 25th ult. from Madrid, announcing the complete defeat of the Carlist army, consisting of 14,000 men, under the command of General Gomez, (by the Queen's General, Alais,) with the loss of several hundred killed, and three thousand prisoners.

The engagement took place on the 21st Sept., but the name of the place is not given. We also learn from Capt. Townsend, that the above news was confirmed by an extra courier from Madrid, who arrived a few hours before the Empress sailed. There were great rejoicings in Malaga on account of the victory.

*Mercantile Advertiser.*

A peaceable revolution has taken place in Portugal, involving a total change of ministry, and the proclamation of the Constitution of 1822, and that the Carlist general Gomez has sustained a severe and overwhelming defeat in Spain.

The following proclamation was issued by the Queen on the 10th of September:

**Department of the Interior.**—In accordance with representations that have recently been made to me by a great number of citizens, and induced by other demonstrations of the national will in favor of the restoration of the political Constitution of the kingdom of the 23d of September, 1822 with such modifications as circumstances require, I freely declare, that the said Constitution is in full force, and direct that the General Cortes of the Portuguese nation shall be immediately convened; the members of which, besides the ordinary powers they possess, shall be invested with power to make those modifications in the Constitution they may think proper.

The Minister and Secretary of State of Department of the Interior, ad interim, will carry this decree into execution, and take prompt measures to receive my oath to the Constitution, and for the meeting of the Cortes.

Given in the Palace de Necesidades on the 10th September, 1836.

**THE QUEEN.**

For the Recorder.

**THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY CONGRESS.**

The argument which now appears to be mainly relied on by the advocates of Martin Van Buren to induce the people to abandon Judge White and support their candidate, is that the friends of Judge White do not expect to elect him, but are exerting themselves to divide the Republican party, and thereby "cheat the people out of the election and carry it to the House of Representatives." It is fair to presume that those who use this argument and deprecate an election by the House, are ignorant of the course which the great apostle of the modern democracy of New York and his immediate adherents have pursued on this very subject; or certainly they would not attempt to frighten the people by boldly and incessantly accusing the friends of Judge White of a course which, if true, would only be carrying out the principles which have heretofore been peculiar to Mr. Van Buren and his New York allies of "the spoils party." For the purpose, therefore, of making known more generally Mr. Van Buren's principles on this subject, and to show how much he regards the will of the people in the choice of President, the following extract is given

from a letter addressed recently to the people of Maryland, by William Price, esq. a candidate for presidential election.

During the canvass preceding the election of 1824 there were four candidates in the field, namely, General Jackson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay. All of these gentlemen stood before the People upon their own personal merits, except Mr. Crawford, who was brought out under the imposing sanction of a Congressional caucus at Washington, the prime mover of which was Martin Van Buren. The People failed to elect their President, and Gen. Jackson entered the House of Representatives, backed by 99 electoral votes, Mr. Adams by 35, and Mr. Crawford by 53, Mr. Clay being excluded. The House, voting by States, conferred the Presidency on Mr. Adams, in derogation, as it was strongly insisted, of the superior rights of Gen. Jackson; Mr. Van Buren vehemently urging the election of Mr. Crawford, whose right, according to the rule proposed, was far inferior to either. I beg the fact to be remembered, that, at the election by the House in 1824, Mr. Van Buren strenuously advocated the choice of Mr. Crawford with his 53 votes, in opposition to Gen. Jackson, who was recommended by 99.

We see from this extract that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of electing Wm. H. Crawford by the House of Representatives, in opposition to General Jackson, and in defiance of the known will of a majority of the people. And when at the session of Congress of 1834-5, President Jackson recommended such an amendment of the constitution as would take the election altogether from the House of Representatives, it was lost by the vote of Mr. Van Buren's friends. It is Mr. Van Buren, therefore, and his warmest supporters, who ought to bear the odium of carrying the election of President to Congress; and when they get it there, as we fear they will, they will take care of the interest of that political parasite who well knows how to reward the faithful, and who to enable him the more boundedly to do so, is in favor of retaining in the national treasury at Washington all the money arising from the sale of the public lands, and from every other source whatever.

**A CITIZEN.**

For the Recorder.

**When and How was Van Buren made a Jackson Man?**

During the canvass preceding the election of 1824 he was one of the most formidable and influential opponents of General Jackson, and contributed more to Jackson's defeat in Congress than any other man. The following extract from Mr. Price's address to the people of Maryland gives the true history of Mr. Van Buren's conversion to the principles of General Jackson, whom he has ever since so much admired, that notwithstanding his ancient hostility he has declared it was "glory enough to serve under such a chief."

**A CITIZEN.**

"After the election of 1824, the contest for the succeeding Presidency was maintained between General Jackson and Mr. Adams—a contest which you well remember, for who can forget it? Mr. Van Buren was then the leader of a powerful party in New York. The animosity and rancor of party strife soon reached a fearful height, and pervaded the whole Union from one extremity to the other. The man could scarcely be found in seven cities who had not taken sides, and who was not eagerly engaged in maintaining the side he had taken. To this remark, however, Mr. Van Buren and his whole party were exceptions. From 1824 to 1827 they stood aloof from the contest. The election was now rapidly approaching, and the immense vote of New York was contemplated with the deepest solicitude in every quarter. It was felt, moreover, that Mr. Van Buren and his non-committals, take which they might, would carry with them the vote of New York, and that the vote of New York must decide the question of the Presidency. The decision of the contest therefore was in the hands of Mr. Van Buren, who, with his whole party, still forbore to declare themselves. Standing apart from the contest, they viewed the fearful strife of the multitude around them with the seeming indifference of men having no concern in the struggle, and no possible interest in the result. They pointed not a syllable, they uttered not a word, indicating the slightest preference for either party. A stranger would have supposed that, regarding the strife as an unhappy family quarrel, they intended, upon some fit opportunity, to come in as peace-makers, and heal by their friendly counsels, the dissensions of the People.

At length Mr. Van Buren set out from New York on a tour of observation to the South. He remained a day or two in Washington, and then passed on to the Carolinas and Georgia. Now, what new lights he received on his journey, I will not take upon me to affirm; but this much is notorious to all America, that, hastening back to New York, he gave the signal to his train bands, and immediately, from the Atlantic to the Lakes, they broke forth in one simultaneous burst of deafening abuse of Mr. Adams and his friends, which continued without abatement to the day of the election, and has not ceased to the present hour. But mark the sequel! General Jackson triumphed, and Mr. Van Buren was made Secretary of State."



# HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, November 4.

## DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

At the August election, polls were opened for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people in the western section of the county, in relation to a division of the county. The following statement of the votes given on that occasion for and against a division has been handed to us for publication—

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Morrow's	25	48
John Holt's	96	2
Fogleman's	149	—
Win. Holt's	86	2
Geering's	158	2
Furett's	150	30
Mason Hall	13	33
Hillsborough	2	—
	686	117

We received by last Friday's mail a printed circular addressed to the citizens of Caswell county, signed by Bazzill Graves, in reply to an address on the subject of the approaching Presidential election signed by Stirling Gunn and others, published in our paper of the 21st ultimo. To this circular is attached a written request that we will publish it "as an act of justice." If the character or standing of Mr. Graves was concerned in the matter, as we have published the first, we should feel constrained to publish his reply, whatever might be our opinion of his defence. But the matters here involved are purely political, on which all men have a right to differ in opinion. The truth, however, can be on one side only. We published the address of Stirling Gunn and others, because we believed their statements correct and their arguments calculated to enlighten the people upon an important question. We entertain a different opinion of the circular of Mr. Graves; and we cannot conceive that "justice" can require of us, on the eve of an important election, to spread before our readers a paper which we believe to be erroneous in argument, incorrect in fact, and false in principle. To show that these opinions are not without foundation, we will make a few observations.

Mr. Graves sets out by admitting that the gentlemen who signed the first address "were formerly good republicans of the right order;" but thinks that it will now be admitted "that they have been misled by designing men, or otherwise gone astray." And why? He says that both parties in Caswell claim to be Republicans; but one party gave 1056 votes for Spaight, the other only 116 for Dudley; and as it is not "possible that one thousand and fifty-six voters can be so easily deceived or misled in their political opinions as one hundred and sixteen can," he considers this as "proof sufficient to show that the seven whose names are on the address are in error, and consequently the address entitled to but little weight!" If Mr. Graves will look abroad, he will see that this argument will prove more than he intended. In Rowan county, at the last election, Gov. Spaight received but 117 votes, while Gen. Dudley received 1642. It will appear, therefore, according to his argument, that what is republican in Rowan will be anti-republican in Caswell. Take the state at large; Gen. Dudley received 5140 votes more than Gov. Spaight, and therefore if the argument is worth anything, those who supported Gov. Spaight must be anti-republican.

Again: Mr. Graves professes to approve the first line in the address, which says, "In our free country it is the privilege of every man freely to adopt, express and act upon his own opinions;" and he thinks that "here the address should have closed, there should not have been another word in it." One party may industriously circulate their views and opinions, by means of circulars, printed speeches and pamphlets, and it is all right; but if the other party attempt also freely to express their opinions, (a right guaranteed by an express provision of the constitution,) they are declared to be trespassers. Is this the republicanism of which Mr. Graves so exultingly boasts?

Mr. Graves further says, that the authors of the address tell the people of Caswell that "when we cease to think and act for ourselves, and surrender our opinions into the keeping of any man or set of men, we cease to be free;" he then triumphantly asks the people, "When did you make this surrender?" We hope the people of Caswell will convince Mr. Graves that they have not made the surrender, that they will read whose circular they please, and always "think and act for themselves."

Mr. Graves complains that the authors of the address have quoted so much of Mr. Van Buren's letter as shows that he has made an explicit avowal that "Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia;" and have neglected to quote that portion of his letter which says, that if elected he will "go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states." But Mr. Graves should remember that Mr. Van Buren in the same letter says,

speaking of the people of the U. States and to the committee to whom he addressed his letter, "I tender neither to them nor to you any pledges, but declare only settled opinions and convictions of duty." Mr. Graves should also recollect, that Mr. Van Buren enters into an argument of some length to show that Congress has the right to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and that he is opposed to it only on the ground of expediency. It is known that Mr. Van Buren voted to instruct the New York Senator to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union unless she would abolish slavery; his votes in the Senate of the United States show also that he was opposed to the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida except by actual settlers. These and other considerations left impressions upon the minds of many which his letter was not sufficiently explicit to remove. A communication was consequently addressed to him early in the spring, by several respectable gentlemen in Fluvanna county, Virginia, requesting a more explicit avowal; but Mr. Van Buren found it inconvenient to answer. Robert B. Collier, esq., an intelligent lawyer of Petersburg, distinguished for his zealous advocacy of the administration and for his support of Mr. Van Buren, not satisfied with the opinions expressed in the letter to Mr. Mallory last winter, addressed a note to Mr. Van Buren on the 6th of April, in which after declaring himself his friend, he asked whether the construction given to his letter by the Richmond Enquirer, to wit, that "he would veto a bill having for its object the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia," was correct or not. Receiving no answer, Mr. Collier in May addressed a second communication to Mr. Van Buren, reiterating his inquiry and soliciting a reply. Both letters yet remain unanswered! Is not this silence sufficient to awaken suspicion in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of the South? more especially as it is notorious that Mr. Van Buren is supported by the Abolitionists at the North, because they consider him more favorable to their views than either Judge White or Gen. Harrison?

Mr. Graves attempts to bluster about the "celebrated letter to the Pope of Rome;" but that does not alter the fact. The letter was addressed to the Pope through the American diplomatic agent residing at the court of Rome.

But the most objectionable part of Mr. Graves's circular, is the reiteration of the unfounded eleventh-century slander circulated against Judge White, that "he walked arm in arm with a free negro to the ballot box on the day of election in 1825." This slander has been put down, not only by the testimony of several highly respectable gentlemen, residents of Knox county where the transaction is said to have taken place, but by the testimony of Mr. Anderson, the opposing candidate, as will be seen by the following letter:

Knoxville, 29th Sept. 1836.

In the Standard of Union, a new paper published at Milledgeville, Georgia, I have seen an article asserting that in 1825, in a warmly contested election at Knoxville, in which Colonel Williams was one of the candidates, Judge White, who took an active part for his brother in law, locked arms with a free negro and walked with him to the Ballot Box. This charge is said to rest on the testimony of a respectable citizen of Georgia. I was myself the opponent of Col. Williams in 1825, and it was a closely contested election. If such conduct had taken place with Judge White and a free negro, I have no doubt that it would have been noticed by myself or my friends. I never heard the charge against the Judge until I saw it in the paper above alluded to. I am therefore inclined to believe that the story is without foundation. It is so foreign from Judge White's character and principles to have acted in the way represented, that a contradiction of the charge where he is known would seem to be entirely useless.

JAMES ANDERSON.

But if Mr. Graves considers it so great an error for Judge White, in the heat of a closely contested election, to lead a free negro to the polls; what should be said of the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, who is acknowledged to have taken a black woman to his bosom, and reared up children by her! Yet this Mr. Graves passes off by saying, "If men in this country have reformed and adopted moral habits, why not suppose that Col. Johnson has, and so settle the matter!"

We think we have here said enough to show that "justice" has no demands upon us in the matter of Mr. Graves's circular.

A sheet has been weekly issued from the office of the Standard at Raleigh for some time past, which would do credit to the inventive genius even of the celebrated Baron Munchausen. The loss of the election in August last appears to have driven the party to desperation; and the vilest falsehoods are circulated, and the grossest impositions practised, in order to deceive the people and arrest the utter decomposition of a party which has so long been fattening upon the "spoils."

Among the most barefaced of these falsehoods, is the statement made in the Standard of last week, that Judge White had been abandoned by his friends in this state; that "conclaves have been held," "secret conferences taken place," and "the gentlemen composing what is called the whig ticket are to be instructed to vote for Harrison!"

These charges the editor of the Standard knew to be false; but he cared not for the disgrace that would follow an exposure of the falsehood, nor the contempt which he would deservedly incur,

provided he can so deceive the people as to secure the election of his favorite, and thereby earn the spoils which have been promised him.

If so grave a charge was permitted to go forth uncontradicted, many persons would have been led to suppose it had some foundation in truth. Under this consideration, the members of the Central Committee at Raleigh, appointed at a meeting of the friends of Judge White held in December last, have felt constrained by a sense of self respect and the obligations of duty, to publish a Card, in which after reciting the paragraph from the Standard they enter an unqualified denial of the whole charge. The Committee close their card in the following words:

"They (the committee) pronounce the whole of the foregoing paragraph from the Standard, so far as they are concerned, (or, as they honestly believe, of any member of the whig party of North Carolina) a **BASE CALUMNY**, wholly destitute of truth, and without the slightest shadow of foundation on which to rest." The gentlemen nominated as electors on the Republican Whig Ticket, are **SOLENNLY PLEDGED**, if elected, to vote for Judge White, and they will as certainly do so as they live.

As to the abandonment of Judge White's claims, the undersigned think it proper to state that, at no previous stage of the Presidential canvass have the indications of success been more encouraging, or his friends in better spirits.

CHAS. MANLY,  
WESTON R. GALES,  
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,  
DAVID OULAW,  
WM. A. WILLIAMS,  
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1836.

**The Standard's Logic.**—The Standard says of the Register, that its character for veracity was admirably illustrated by one of its own readers, who, on being asked if he could put faith in all the Register said, replied that "He knew a good many things it published were facts; and he reckoned he had a right to believe the balance, if proved to be true." This the Standard considers as evidence that full faith is not reposed in the testimony of that paper, even by its own party. But what would a candid reader say of the Standard, for the last three or four weeks? "He knew a good many things it published were false; and he reckoned he could not believe the balance, unless they were proved to be true."

The valorous editors of the Milton Spectator say, that "if they had either time or space" they "would give the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder a castigation which they think would silence him, at least for a while." We regret that the editors of the Spectator should have wanted either time or space for their purpose, for we are sure we could not fail to have been amused at their tiny labors.

The paragraph before us, we presume, is a miniature specimen of what a mightier effort would have produced; and we are forcibly reminded by it of the ludicrous anecdote of the monkey shaving himself. After acknowledging that the senior editor of the Spectator is "a disappointed office seeker," they very philosophically console themselves by saying that "if he has not at all times met with success, it was only because other applicants were deemed more worthy or better qualified!" The "senior editor" still further consoles himself by reflecting, "that he has always received the greatest support from those who knew him longest and best;" as, for instance, we suppose, when he received fifty-one votes for member of Congress, in a district containing more than 5000 voters.

The editors of the Spectator say, they "do not like to be personal, or they might expose a move that took place on the occurrence of the late vacancy in the Post Office at Hillsborough, which is not very creditable to those concerned in it." As far as we are concerned, we advise the editors of the Spectator from all obligations of delicacy in the matter; indeed we invite them to come out with the whole of it. A movement was made "not very creditable to those concerned in it," and we are very willing it should be made public. It would in some measure serve to illustrate the pure principles of the "Democratic party." When the whole truth is out, it will be seen who has conspired to "undermine and secrete" meanness; we are not sure that the skirts of the "senior editor" of the Spectator will be found wholly unstained.

The drift of the whole paragraph in the Spectator is so entirely without foundation, that we are scarcely able to conceive that the "senior editor" has had any hand in it. He has sense enough to know that false insinuations are no better than misstatements of facts.

In what we have said, we would have it distinctly understood that we make no allusions to the present incumbent in the Post Office here. In the whole affair we have not for a moment supposed that he took any part not perfectly consistent with the character of an honorable man.

On Thursday next, the 10th instant, the freemen of this state will be called upon to choose fifteen Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. They should remember that this is the most important election which has taken place since the formation of

our government. Great principles are at stake. The Freedom of Elections; the Purity of the Government; Resistance to Extravagant and Wasteful Appropriations, the Preservation of our Constitution and our Liberties—these are the objects for which we are to contend. To the polls, then, and let HUGH LAWSON WHITE be the watch word.

It has been suggested to us as proper to publish the following act of the last session of the Legislature, for general information.

An act to regulate the mode of passing private bills in the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person or persons who may desire to procure the passage of any private act of the General Assembly, shall cause his, her, or their intention to make such application, to be published by advertisement, to be posted up at the court house door, and three other public places in the county in which such applicants or any of them may reside, for at least thirty days before the meeting of the General Assembly; and when such private bill shall be presented, upon the request of any member, a copy of the notice with due proof of its having been so published, shall be introduced, before the same shall be allowed to be read a second time.

**REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.**  
**THE PEOPLE**  
AGAINST  
Caucus and Official Dictation—against  
Abolitionism—against Federal  
Usurpations; and  
FOR  
The Constitution—the Union—Liberty  
—and the  
**FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.**  
A Jeffersonian Republican—of mature wisdom—upright, honest, inflexible—and of great experience in public affairs.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
That virtuous and tried Republican Statesman and Patriot,  
**John Tyler, of Virginia.**

**ELECTORS.**  
Alfred Webb, of Rutherford.  
Anderson Mitchell, of Wilkes.  
William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.  
John Giles, of Rowan.  
John L. Lessner, of Rockingham.  
John M. Moorehead, of Guilford.  
John D. Toomer, of Cumberland.  
James S. Smith, of Orange.  
Charles Manly, of Wake.  
Willie Perry, of Franklin.  
William W. Cherry, of Bertie.  
J. O. K. Williams, of Beaufort.  
John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank.  
Blount Coleman, of Lenoir.  
Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin.

**MARRIED.**  
In this county, on the 27th ultimo, by John J. Freeland, esq. Mr. WILLIAM FAUCETTE to Miss MARY NICHOLS.

**Weekly Almanac.**

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. M. N.	1st morn.	2nd morn.
4 Friday,	6 46 5 14	5 13			9 21	10 1
5 Saturday,	6 47 5 13	5 12			8 17	9 3
6 Sunday,	6 48 5 12	5 11			8 0	9 33
7 Monday,	6 49 5 11	5 10			15 0	16 33
8 Tuesday,	6 50 5 10	5 9			23 0	23 13
9 Wednesday,	6 51 5 9	5 8				
10 Thursday,	6 52 5 8	5 7				

**NOTICE.**  
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a division of Orange county.  
November 1. 43—

**TAXES! TAXES! PAY YOUR TAXES!**  
ALL persons in arrears for Town Tax for the year 1835, are requested to call on me and pay the same before November 1.  
**JOHN COOLY, Town Collector.**  
November 3. 43—

**Trust Sale.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by William H. Phillips, esq. I shall offer at Public Sale, at the Court house door, on the second day of our County Court, it being the 29th instant, his HOUSE, and five LOTS of LAND, containing five acres, well improved. The House is large and well finished, with all necessary out-buildings and an excellent well of water. Terms of sale CASH. This House, Improvements and Lots, all adjoining occupy the highest land within the corporation, and in my opinion the most eligible. By order,  
**A. PARKS, Trustee.**  
November 3. 43—

The Raleigh Standard and Oxford Examiner will publish the above until the sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

**Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,**  
MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.  
She is located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Vebanc's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashion, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the friends of gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.  
November 3. 43—

**FORTUNE'S HOME!!**  
**\$10,000 for \$4!**  
**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,**  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
**THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.**  
Twelfth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBORO, on Friday, the 25th of November, ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

**Stevenson & Points, Managers**

**CAPITAL, \$10,000!**  
**PRIZE, \$10,000!**

**Principal Prizes.**  
One prize of \$10,000—one of \$4,000—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—six of \$1,000—less of \$500—besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c. amounting in all to  
**180,000 Dollars**

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars  
Halves, 2 dollars  
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

**ALLEN PARKS, Agent.**  
August 26. 43—



**Unparalleled Attraction!!**  
**THE OLD COLUMBIAN CIRCUS.**  
Under the management of A. Turner & Co.

Will be opened in Hillsborough, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th inst. Performances to commence at 4 o'clock in the day and at half past 6 in the evening, when will be offered a variety of attractions unsurpassed in America. For particulars see bills.

In addition to the many other performances, the proprietors have at an enormous expense engaged the services of SIGNOR VIVALLA, the Italian Professor of Equilibrium and Plate Dancing, whose apparently impossible feats have been witnessed by crowded and admiring audiences in the principal Theatres in the United States. Mr. PENTLAND from Boston, will exhibit his celebrated CHINESE GAMES, with Cups, Balls, Rings, Daggers, &c. &c.—The Equestrian Company is led by N. B. & T. V. TURNER, whose wonderful feats of Horsemanship on one and two horses, are unequalled in America.

Admittance 50 cents, Children under 10 years of age and servants half price.

**MUSICAL PAVILLION.**  
At the termination of the performances in the Circus, the entertainments will commence in this apartment. They consist of a variety of Comic Songs by the celebrated Mr. PENTLAND, and a variety of Negro Songs, and Extravaganzas, by Mr. WHITE of the New York and Boston Theatres, whose representations of the Negro Character are allowed by all to surpass those of the far famed Rice. Admittance to the Pavilion 25 cents—Children and servants 12 1/2 cents.

The above performances will be exhibited at CHAPEL HILL on the 9th inst. to commence at 1 o'clock.  
November 3. 43—



**Newly Improved Saddles**  
The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for  
**BEARD'S PATENT Steel Spring Seat Saddles, Spring Girth & Iron Horn.**

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodation terms.

**SOLOMON FULLER.**  
P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.  
November 3. 43—

**LEAHY'S North Carolina Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1837.**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
November 3. 43—  
**BLANKS for sale at this Office.**





### AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! 'Twas thy hand  
That first clad earth in bloom,  
And shed upon a smiling land  
Nature's first rich perfume.  
Fresh from thy glance the flowers sprang,  
Kissed by the sun's first rays—  
White plain and hill and valley rang  
With life and joy and praise.  
God of the Clouds! Thy hand can open  
The fountains of the sky,  
And on th' expectant thirsty crop  
Four down the rich supply.  
The farmer, when the aged time's o'er,  
Joys in the mercies given;  
Thinks on thy promised harvest's store,  
—And, smiling, looks to heaven.  
God of the Sheaf! To thee alone  
Are due our thanks and praise—  
When harvest's grateful labor's done,  
On plenty glad we gaze.  
Then shall our hearts on Heaven rest,  
Thy grace we will adore,  
And thank that God whose mercies bless  
Our basket and our store.

### IMPORTANT TO LOVERS.

The author of "The Doctor," a recent work, thus discourses upon the amorous era of a man's life:—  
"A man falls in love just as he falls down stairs. It is an accident—perhaps, and very probably a misfortune; something which he neither intended nor foresaw, nor apprehended. But when he runs in love, it is as when he runs in debt, it is done knowingly and intentionally, and very often rashly and foolishly, even if not ridiculously, miserably and ruinously. Many marriages are of this running sort, and there may be reason to think that they are even less likely to lead to—I will not say happiness, but a very humble degree of contentment, than those which are a plain business of bargain and sale; for in these latter, a certain degree of prudence enters on both sides. But there is a distinction to be made here; the man who is married for mere worldly motives, without a spark of affection on the woman's part, may nevertheless get, in every worldly sense of the word, a good wife; and while women continue to be what, thank Heaven, they are, he is likely to do so; but when a woman is married for the sake of her fortune, the case is altered, and the chances are five hundred to one that she marries a villain or at best a scoundrel. Falling in love and running in love, are both, as every body knows, common enough; and yet less so than what I shall call catching love. Where the love itself is imprudent, that is to say, where there is some just prudential cause or impediment why the two parties should not be joined together in holy matrimony, there is generally some degree of culpable imprudence in catching it, because the danger is always to be apprehended, and may in most cases be avoided. The rarest, and surely the happiest marriages, are between those who have grown in love. Take the description of such a love in its rise and progress, ye thousands and tens of thousands who have what is called a taste for poetry, take it in the sweet words of one of the sweetest and tenderest of English poets:  
All I remember well (and how can I  
But evermore remember well) when first  
Our flame began, when scarce we knew what  
was  
The flame we felt; when as we sat and sighed  
And looked upon each other, and conceived  
Not what we aimed—yet something we did aim;  
And yet were well, and yet we were not well,  
And what was our disease we could not tell.  
Then would we kiss, then sigh, then look; and  
thus  
In that first garden of our simpleness  
We spent our childhood. But when years began  
To reap the fruit of knowledge, ah, how then  
Would she with graver looks, with sweet stern  
brow,  
Check my presumptions and my forwardness;  
Yet still would give me flowers, still would me  
show  
What she would have, yet not have me know."

### THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BY NICHOLAS BIDDLE.  
From an Address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.  
"If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasure and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future; on those healthy occupations, on that calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence, which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep roots in the human breast, since they have in all times fascinated at once the imagination, and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say that in this nation agriculture is probably destined to attain its highest honors, and that the country life in America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and

splendid institutions of this people have embodied the highest dreams of those high spirits who, in other times and in other lands, have lamented or struggled against oppressions; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. Influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, and inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens; but as all objects are most distinct by insulation their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American Farmer is the exclusive, absolute uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from Government. The Government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil, and the altars are only supported by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of the inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever-varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty.

"It may not be foretold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanded territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils shall come, its most steadfast security, its most firm reliance, will be on that column of land proprietors—the men of the soil and of the country.

These men, powerful like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend, and to save."

### Public Sale.

I WILL sell, on the Tuesday of November County Court next, the following tracts of land, the property of my late wife, deceased.  
One Tract containing 481 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Watt and others.  
One Tract containing 289 acres more or less, adjoining the same.  
One Tract, containing 198 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of John Bates here.  
Terms, one and two years interest from date—notes and appraisement security required.  
JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Ex'r.  
October 7-2 42

### WHEAT & FLAX-SEED WANTED.

I WILL give one dollar and forty cents per bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more, or in proportion to its weight.  
I will also give one dollar and twenty cents for Flax Seed, delivered at my mill on Little River.  
ROBERT HARRIS.  
September 22 37

### TO LET

ON the premises on the first Saturday in November next.  
The Building of a Stone Wall  
around the Grave Yard at St. Mary's Chapel, six miles east of Hillsborough.  
The Commissioners.  
October 13. 41

### LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.  
THE steamers ANGLIA and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILKINGTON, and FIVE BATS will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.  
Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be added required, as the Steamer and Five Bats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.  
The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.  
Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.  
All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallatt & Brown, as to advise me.  
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Proprietor.  
WILKINGS & BELDEN.  
Agents at Fayetteville.  
September 8. 35

### A HANDSOME

Mahogany Sideboard,  
FOR SALE.  
Inquire of JAMES WEBB.  
April 21. 15

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.  
LEMUEL LYNCH.  
September 22. 37

### NOTICE.

HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.  
JAMES TRICE.  
September 22. 37

### AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.  
JAMES TRICE.  
September 16. 35

### SEE HERE!!

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND F. LONG & CO.  
HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

### A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.  
Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for a very description of Country made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.  
October 13. 40

### EQUITY SALES.

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

#### NEGROES

belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Shoe Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
October 13. 40-41

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS belonging to the heirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo.

Bond and security will be required.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
October 13. 40-41

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Bibbo, deceased. Bond and security will be required.

#### A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near where Wm. Watt, deceased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
October 13. 40-41

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Bibbo, deceased. Bond and security will be required.

#### JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-41

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garrison viz:  
One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.  
One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Laughlin's Creek.  
One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's Creek.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
September 6. 30-31

#### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six months, the

#### House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the east side of Churton street, the property of the late David Kyle.  
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
September 6. 39-40

### CASH and GOODS!

I WILL give Cash or Goods for 3,000 yards of Tow or Tow & Cotton Cloth.  
R. MODERWELL.  
June 30. 25

### 100 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 18th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) MARE, nine years old, with a high, some white in her face, swayed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any information will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville County.  
EATON J. WHITE.  
September 14. 37

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

### LOOK AT THIS!

### NEW GOODS.

LATIMER & MEBANE,  
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

### Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS.

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

### STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALSO

### Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes.

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.  
Cash will be given for 3000 bushels of Wheat.  
September 6. 35

### NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unpaid on the 15th November next, will be put in suit. This course is necessary, to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by law. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICKLE & NORWOOD till the 15th of November, to whom payment may be made.  
J. W. NORWOOD, Adm'r.  
September 14. 36

### A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Nicholas Albright	William G. Jones
A	John Adams	Mary Jones
B	James Armstrong	John Kelly
B	Miss M. P. Ashe	Samuel Kirkland
B	James S. Boulton	William Kirkland
B	James H. Bowman	Abraham Kennedy
B	Richard O. Britton	Col. W. L. Long
B	George R. Bridges	Barney Lasley
B	Samuel Burgess	Fielding Leathers
B	Lewis Board 2	Thomas Burton
C	Thomas Culbertson	James Mebane, esq.
C	John Caruthers	Priestly Mangum
C	Thomas Couch	Geo. or Elizabeth Martin
C	Eliza Couch	James A. McNeill
C	James Cole	Wiley Moss
C	Anthony Coal	Mary Nelson
C	Sidney Carroll	John Primrose 2
C	Alfred Chalmers	Abner Parker
C	Gorelie Cox	Mark Piggott
C	Hugh Curry	Miss Anna Ray
C	Caleb Campbell	John Reding
C	Clerk of the Superior Court	David Roach
D	Jane Carters	James Raney
D	William Duskis	William Sykes
D	Thomas Devereux	Mrs. George Smith
E	John E. Elson	C. C. Smith
F	Mr. Ferret	John Strayhorn
F	Martha E. Foreman	M. Stenial
F	John L. Foreman 3	P. G. Scarlett
F	Geo. W. Freeman	Samuel Scarlett
F	Phillip Fry	Nancy Steel
G	William Gattis	Rev. H. Stanley
G	Leonard Gattis	Sheaf of Orange 3
G	Pumphret Gooch	Col. John Stockard 2
G	Green B. Gilbert	John Taylor, C. C.
G	Simon Guan 2	Elizabeth Thompson
G	John Giles	Richard Thompson
H	Joseph D. Hughes	William Thompson 2
H	James L. Haughton	James T. Terry
H	Rufus A. Harrison	Sullivan Tugh
H	Thomas B. Hill	Cesar Whitted
H	Joseph Hartshorn	William Woods
H	Lewis Hut hins	Elizabeth Woods
H	Louis House	Wm. B. Wallis
J	Elizabeth M. Jones	Lucy Wilson 2
J	Col. Cad. Jones	Alfred S. Wauh 5
J	Charles Johnston	George Walker
J	Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised.	James Watson.

Post Office removed to one door east of the store of Messrs. O. F. Long & Co.

### THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 1. 39

### MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

ALL letters to go by either of the stages should be lodged in the Post Office one half hour before sun down on mail days.

### THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 1. 39

### WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

### Invaluable OINTMENT,

### FOR THE CURE OF

### External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.  
September 8. 39

### LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell One Hundred acres of GOOD LAND lying in the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Thophilus Thomson tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent.  
WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.  
September 14. 36-37

### FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.  
August 25. 35

### BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

### Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

### NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews and the Works of the Day.

"I was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man a door. That object has been accomplished. We have given to books wings, and they have flown to the remotest parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupations to the literary, information to all. We have given still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and continue to give the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day, we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still vigor enough for us to aim at affording an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in 'Waldie's Library' will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

### TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:  
1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.  
2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.  
3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.  
The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to our address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter, the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.  
Address, post paid,  
ADAM WALDIE,  
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.  
October 20. 11

### NOTICE.

THE partnership of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be continued by ROBERT MODERWEL, the remaining partner. The debts due to Walker Anderson & Co. it is hoped, will be paid immediately without further trouble to Robert Moderwel, at his store in Hillsborough.

### WALKER ANDERSON, ROBERT MODERWEL

I TAKE great pleasure in acknowledging the liberal patronage given the Mercantile House of Walker Anderson & Co. and in the way the liberty of assisting the customers, that I will endeavor, by all proper means, to merit a continuance of their favours. William T. Shields is now in New York purchasing Spring Supply.

Consulting in his purchases neatness, elegance, durability and economy.

Goods shall be afforded to customers on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

### ROBERT MODERWEL

April 14. 14

### TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was

Ordained, That no person whatever shall hire or use any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes.

By order of the Commissioners,  
THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk.  
April 2. 013

### HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

### PUBLISHED WEEKLY

### BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.